

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

YINETTE VINAS, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

JONES LANG LASALLE AMERICAS, INC.

Defendant.

Civil Action No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a class action on behalf of all Jones Lang Lasalle Americas, Inc. (“Defendant” or “JLL”) employees in the State of New York that engage in manual work in the course of their employment.

2. New York Law requires companies to pay their manual workers on a weekly basis unless they receive an express authorization to pay on a semi-monthly basis from the New York State Department of Labor Commissioner. *See* New York Labor Law (“NYLL”), Article 6, §191.

3. The New York Court Of Appeals has explained that this law is “intended for the protection of those who are dependent upon their wages for sustenance.” *People v. Vetri*, 309 N.Y. 401, 405 (citing former Labor Law § 196).

4. Prior to receiving authorization from the Department of Labor Commissioner on November 25, 2022, Defendant violated this law by paying its manual workers every other week rather than on a weekly basis.

5. Plaintiff therefore demands liquidated damages, interest, and attorneys’ fees individually and on behalf of a putative class comprised of all manual workers employed by

Defendant in New York State over the last six years prior to November 25, 2022.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant conducts significant business in New York. Defendant owns, operates, and maintains hundreds of commercial real estate properties throughout New York.

7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this proposed class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), which, under the provisions of the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), explicitly provides for the original jurisdiction of the federal courts in any class action in which at least 100 members are in the proposed plaintiff class, any member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a State different from any defendant, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiff alleges that the total claims of individual members of the proposed Class (as defined herein) are well in excess of \$5,000,000.00 in the aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs.

8. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because this is a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

PARTIES

9. Defendant Jones Lang Lasalle Americas, Inc. is a Maryland corporation with a principal place of business in Chicago, Illinois. Defendant is one of the largest commercial real estate companies in the world.

10. Plaintiff Yinette Vinas is a citizen of New York who resides in Queens, New York. From approximately December 2019 to April 2020, Plaintiff was employed by Defendant as a Concierge worker. More than 25% of Plaintiff’s job responsibilities at JLL included manual labor, including tasks such as cleaning general areas, taking out the garbage, cleaning individual

offices, filling up the water container, maintaining offices supplies, and making sure coffee and related supplies were stocked at all times. Plaintiff was paid every other week, rather than weekly, during this period. Thus, for half of each biweekly pay period, Plaintiff was injured in that she was temporarily deprived of money owed to her, and she could not invest, earn interest on, or otherwise use these monies that were rightfully hers. Accordingly, every day that said money was not paid to her in a timely fashion, she lost the time value of that money.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

11. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all persons employed by Defendant in the State of New York over the last six years prior to November 25, 2022 who (1) earned nine hundred dollars a week or less; and/or (2) did not have the authority to hire and fire other employees (the “Class”). Members of the Class include but are not limited to persons employed by Defendant in the following capacities: Carpenter, Driver, Operating Engineer, Property Condition Assessor, Technical Project Coordinator, Property Associate, Janitorial Specialist, Custodian, Project Manager, Maintenance Technician, Maintenance Mechanic, Building Maintenance, HVAC Technician, Engineering Services Specialist, Assistant Facilities Manager, Small Jobs Manager, Facility Condition Advisor, Facilities Manager, Receptionist, Retail Concierge, Corporate Concierge, GMP Cleaner, Industrial Property Manager, Facilities Coordinator, Maintenance Coordinator/Supervisor, Project Coordinator, Electrician, Environmental Support Tech, Critical Systems Technician, Building Operations Specialist, Instrumentation & Controls Engineer, and other hourly-paid employees who perform similar physical tasks. Excluded from the class are salaried, executive employees, and those responsible for hiring and/or firing employees that are also paid in excess of nine hundred dollars a week.

12. Class members were required to spend more than 25% of their time engaged in

physical labor in their employment with Defendant.

13. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Class number in the thousands. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the employment records of Defendant.

14. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to: whether Defendant was required to pay class members on a weekly basis, whether class members were paid on a weekly basis, and whether Defendant violated NYLL § 191.

15. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class in that the named Plaintiff worked as a manual worker for Defendant during the class period but was not provided with compensation for her work on a weekly basis.

16. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members she seeks to represent, she has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and she intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel.

17. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation

increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

New York Labor Law – Failure to Pay Timely Wages

18. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

19. The timely payment of wages provisions, NYLL § 191, and its supporting regulations apply to Defendant and protect Plaintiff and the Class.

20. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class on a timely basis as required by NYLL § 191(1)(a).

21. Due to Defendant's violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendant the amount of their untimely paid wages as liquidated damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided for by NYLL § 198.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- a. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as a representative of the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class members;
- b. For an order declaring Defendant's conduct violates the law referenced herein;
- c. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on the count asserted herein;
- d. For liquidated damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- e. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
- f. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable of right.

Dated: February 15, 2023

Respectfully Submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A

/s/ Yitzchak Kopel

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